



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:

Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1847.

We are authorized to say that the Rev. W. T. HAMILTON D. D. of the Presbyterian Church will preach or Lecture in the Methodist Church in this place on Thursday night the 16th instant at early candle light.

We would call the attention of our readers to the articles on the first page of this week's paper: "Hamburg and its Founder," "Charleston and Savannah."

We are compelled this week to omit the notice of several articles and subjects, in consequence of the press of matter, and in order to give the latest news from Mexico as fully as our space would admit.

(REPORTED FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)

Rail Road Meeting at Due West Corner.

By appointment, a respectable number of the citizens of the District, and the place, met at Due West Corner, on Tuesday the 7th instant—having for their object the formation of our Rail Road enterprise. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. T. R. Gary to the Chair, and James Brownlee, Esq., to act as Secretary. The Chair briefly and appropriately explained the object of the meeting, and urged upon the citizens energetic and immediate action in this great matter, remarking, as to our having a Road, that it was now or never, and in reference to a remark that was thrown out in our meeting at the Village, on Monday, that "the Lions were on the Savannah side of the District," he observed that, although we might not have Lions, yet we did have, and that they would shortly be seen, a host of young Tigers, on the Saluda side.

In reply to a call, H. A. Jones, Esq., instead of a speech, submitted the following Resolutions:—observing that we had had speaking enough about this subject—that the kind of speaking we needed now, was taking stock.

1. Resolved:—That each Stock holder present double his subscription, and those who have not subscribed, take as much again stock as they had intended.

2. Resolved:—That every stock holder in the District, be recommended to do likewise.

These Resolutions were carried unanimously; and upon the first, each voter with we believe but two exceptions, suited the action to the word—did, in fact, double his subscription; and a no small subscription either, as the most of them had previously taken 50 shares.

Let the second Resolution be carried out, and we are safe.

T. R. GARY, Chairman.

JAMES BROWNLEE, Secretary.

Due West Corner, September 7, 1847.

Rail Road Meeting at Colonel Douglass' Spring.

Quite an encouraging and efficient meeting on this subject, was held at this place, on Wednesday, the 8th inst:—encouraging because it was efficient, and efficient because it acted rather than consumed the time in speaking. A substantial Barbecue had been got up by the enterprising citizens of the neighborhood; and the number present, and the zeal manifested in the object of the meeting gave an interest and character to the proceedings which cannot well be described, but which may prove, we trust, an earnest of our success in this great enterprise. In less than an hour after the meeting was organized, the meeting resolved itself into a "committee of the whole," to get subscriptions, and persons were seen going through the crowd in every direction, accordingly. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Gary, the Chairman, Thompson, Smith, Jones, Hawthorn, and Douglass, in speeches from five to fifteen minutes in length; all tending to show wherein and how much, the contemplated Road would benefit us—and that to secure it, every man, on the Saluda side, must take stock to the extent of his means, and quickly; as, in all probability, the stockholders would, perhaps in the space of a month, be called together to locate the Road, and that unless we shall have taken the requisite amount of stock within that time, the opportunity for having a Rail Road, may never again be presented to us.

Mr. Thompson told several well-timed

anecdotes—illustrating the impropriety of the Saluda falling out with the Savannah side of the District; observing, that if we, on the Saluda side, wanted the Road, we would have to look to ourselves for money to build it;—and therefore, urged the necessity for immediate action and union.

Major Hawthorn submitted a Resolution to the effect, that every stock holder present should double his subscription, which was carried almost unanimously by every stockholder present doubling his subscription, and a large number who had not previously subscribed, came forward and enrolled their names on the Book. The Major prefaced this Resolution with a clear and convincing argument as to our interest in the Road.

Colonel Douglass also in the short space of five minutes, suggested views, and called our attention to facts, which would have convinced any planter on the Saluda side, that he was greatly interested in this matter.

To our Fellow citizens on the Saluda side we would say, that we believe a subscription by you of \$250,000, will secure you this road, but that this will have to be done within one month from this time; and that after that time, \$500,000, will avail you nothing; as in, or about, that time, the Road will be located, and if through Laurens, another running through Abbeville will never be built, or if ever built, it cannot support itself—the history of Rail Roads proving incontestably this fact—That two Roads running parallel with each other, at such a distance cannot thrive. By your interest, therefore, we urge upon you immediate and united action. Strike now, or shortly, you cannot strike at all, or, if at all, to no effect.

A FRIEND TO THE ROAD.

(FOR THE ABBEVILLE BANNER.)

Another Tug for the Rail Road.

Mr. Editor:—We feel that we will not have done our duty, without saying another word to the citizens of Abbeville, upon the important issue, which is now before them, in regard to the contemplated Rail Road. That this road, should it pass through Abbeville, will benefit her citizens beyond what even the most sanguine of us anticipate, cannot be questioned by any who will take the trouble to examine the facts. That Abbeville will never have a road, should this pass through Laurens, is a proposition that admits of no less doubt. Supposing that we would have one, in the event that the Laurens road is built, it would pass through or near the Village, and thus be parallel with, and in about 30 miles of the Laurens road, on one side, and in about 20 of the Savannah River, on the other. Now if the history of Rail Roads furnish any fact that cannot be controverted, it is, that two roads parallel with each other, and so near together, cannot support themselves. This fact is strengthened by the Savannah River being on one side of and parallel with, the supposed middle road. Again, if the Laurens road be built, with these facts before them, the people of Abbeville will not take stock in the middle road. If they should, does any one suppose, they will take the necessary amount? Let us see. There is no doubt that the Aiken road will be extended to Edgefield Village—Edgefield Village, then, will be a sufficiently convenient market for all of Edgefield District; and that fact will control enough of interest, if any thing can, to present the further extension of that road. Who, then, will contribute the money to build the middle road? For the sake of the argument, we will say, Abbeville, a part of Anderson and Pickens, and perhaps a county in Georgia. Charleston we leave out of the question; for, in the event the Laurens road is built, she will have sense enough not to take stock in what we have denominated the middle road, for the simple reason that it would be an imprudent investment. But even supposing that Charleston will help us to build this middle road, Abbeville will have to contribute towards it upwards of \$500,000; \$200,000 at least, more than she may now get a road for—one that will benefit very nearly as many of her citizen, and in which the stock will be much more profitable.

But we will not argue the point—for we regard it as plain as a proposition can be, that if the Laurens road be built, we will never have one in Abbeville. If this be true, what does it teach?—Why, that we should now—while we may, take stock enough to secure the Greenville road. To do this, we have to subscribe but 250, or \$300,000. And how will this secure us the Greenville road? Why this with the Columbia and Newberry stock, and that of Anderson and Pendleton will surely be an overmatch for the stock of Charleston, Laurens, Greenville, and some of the counties of North Carolina and Tennessee, the stockholders having the location of the road. We think, however, that Charleston prefers that the road should take this direction, and will, therefore give us her vote in its location; because, in the event it passes through Laurens, she would certainly lose a great deal of the trade which she would otherwise get, as, Abbeville, in that event, would have, as she sees now, in a great measure, does, with Hamburg, and thus, a large part of her produce would find its way to Savannah,

whereas, on the other hand, should the road pass through Abbeville, the produce of all Abbeville, and the Districts immediately above her, would find its way into the Charleston market, while this would also be the market for the produce of Laurens and the Districts in that direction, in the bargain. What says Charleston? We would be glad to hear from her stockholders on this subject, through the Mercury.

So: Fellow citizens, on the Saluda side—for we regard the Savannah side, from its indifference on this subject, as not intending to help us, our chances are good, if we will but ply the oars while the tide is up. Let us take the stock, \$300,000, if need be, and try it any how. In any event, we can only lose the time and trouble of subscribing; and in doing this, we may create a source of blessing and profit to us and to our children, and to our children's children, of an incalculable extent. It is simply a requisition that we say by subscription what we will give for the untold and unforeseen advantages of a Rail Road. And what you do, you must do quickly—for we believe that, in one month hence, the road will be located—and in that time, we must bring all our strength to bear, or never. Go about then, daily, getting subscriptions, every man of you, and come up to Cokesbury on the 23d, with thousands upon thousands.

The interest at stake is one of no ordinary character. If secured, it will be a certain means of wealth and prosperity to you and your posterity. The loss of it will be a source of everlasting regret to you both.

LONG CANE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We are Beginning to be Heard.

We give below an article from the New York Statesman, a journal conducted with much ability, which shows that our position in defence of the rights, institutions, and equity of the Slaveholding States is beginning to attract attention in the North. All we ask of the Northern press is to republish our articles. We want nothing but to be heard with candor and brotherly fairness. We therefore thank the Statesman for its promise to give our views to the Northern people.

There is one point on which we desire to correct the Statesman. Mr. Calhoun neither saw, nor was consulted, nor approved the article referred to. We know that he would have approved had he seen it; but we assure the Statesman that it is the exponent of the public sentiment, not of any one individual, but of every man that we have met. Well has the Statesman headed its article. "The determination of the Advocates of Slavery." We spoke the views of the slaveholding interest, not so much as "advocates" of our institutions, but as men who have the rights above, before, and under the Constitution—rights which we shall neither waive, surrender, nor permit to be wrested from our hands. To submit to inferiority is to submit to degradation, to lose all national self-respect, and in fine to become the mean spirited suicides of our own respectability and usefulness.

"The Declaration of the Advocates of Slavery."—The Charleston Mercury of August 11th, contains a long article, filling nearly the entire reading portion of the paper, in relation to what the writer terms the "aggressive and revolutionary" character of the Wilmot Proviso, in which it is asserted that the Proviso is "subversive of the Constitution and its guaranties to the slaveholding States." The article may be regarded as a manifesto of the slaveholders; and if it is not from the pen of Mr. Calhoun, it has had his inspection and approbation. Its importance will justify its publication in our next number. It will be interesting to the people of the free as well as those of the Slave States. It gives the Resolutions of ten Free States which have already spoken through their Legislature, and spoken in favor of the principle embodied in the Wilmot Proviso. It also gives the Resolution submitted by Mr. Calhoun to the Senate of the United States, during the last session, and the Wilmot Proviso Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, and those adopted by the Conventions of the Democratic party in Alabama and Georgia. It contains also the Legislative Act of the State of Pennsylvania, which has given so great an offence to pro-slavery men; together with the Act of Congress, passed in 1793, respecting persons escaping from the service of masters, and which act it is supposed that the law of Pennsylvania conflicts with. The whole article is interesting, not so much from any argument it contains, as from the history it gives of the extent of popular feeling for and against the extension of slavery to such territory as may hereafter be acquired. Next week our readers will have it. Such articles ought to be preserved, so that our children may see the position great questions have occupied at certain epochs of our existence."

It is stated on good authority, that one of the London houses which failed, made eighty thousand pounds at the commencement of the season, by their successful dealings in Indian Corn. All this has been lost, and their capital besides, and unfortunate calculation of the fluctuations of the market and the state of the weather.

The New York Courier's London Letter, under date of Aug. 18, says—"Among the members returned to serve in the present Parliament, is young Mr. MacTavish, a son of Captain MacTavish, and a nephew of the Marchioness of Wellesly. He is both an American and British Subject; and has just put himself forward as a Repealer and been elected for Dundalk."

IMPORTANT NEWS!
LATE FROM MEXICO.

The American Arms again Victorious!!!

From the New Orleans Picayune Extra, of the 8th inst., we have the latest news from the seat of war, which is of the most important character. The American arms have once more been victorious, but the victory has been purchased at the loss of eleven hundred of our gallant soldiers killed and wounded, and among them, many of rank and distinction. The loss has fallen heaviest upon the Palmetto and New York Regiments, out of 272 men of the Palmetto Regiment that went into the action, 137 were killed and wounded. Col. Butler, Lieut. Adams and W. R. Williams are the only officers we find killed given in the extra. The following is a list of the wounded of the Palmetto Regiment: Lieut. Col. Dickenson, severely; Capt. Blanding, Adj. Cantey, severely; Lieut. Sumpter, slightly, Capt. Moffit, slightly; Lt. Billings, severely; Lt. Clark, dangerously; Lieut. Steen, slightly; Lt. Davis, slightly; Capt. DeSaussure, slightly; Lt. Jos. Abney, severely.

No mention whatever is made of the loss of the company from this District, which leads us to the supposition that our company with some others of the Regiment of which no mention is made also, were either detailed on some other duty and not in the battle; or the report of the loss had not reached Mr. Kendall when he wrote.

We have not the space to give an entire list of the killed and wounded in this number of our paper; the names of none of the privates who have fallen are given as yet. The entire loss in killed and wounded on the American side is short of eleven hundred; that of the enemy is not known, it is however, supposed to be equal to our own, and it is estimated that at least 3,000 prisoners were taken. In the action at Contreras, a strongly fortified post, the attack of which was planned by General Smith, 15 pieces of artillery, and some 1,500 prisoners were captured and among them Generals Blanco, Garcia, Mendoza, and the notorious Salas; all the ammunition and camp equipage. And it is supposed that at least 700 of the enemy were left upon the field dead, and as many wounded.

It was in the action at Churubusco, that the Palmetto Regiment was engaged, together with the New York, the 9th, 12th and 15th Regiments of Infantry, under General Pierce, as they were hurrying on from Cohoycan to attack the hacienda. The enemy had over twenty pieces of cannon at this position and served with more than ordinary skill, whilst but few of our guns could be brought to bear upon it. The conflict at this post is said to have been terrible, and until the enemy fled to the city, was one continuous roar of cannon and musketry, accompanied by the loud shouts of the Americans as some new vantage ground was gained; and high above the din rose the dense column of smoke, at times completely shrouding the combatants.

The strength of the enemy at this battle is known to have been 15,000 at least, some say 20,000, all fresh troops, and in a position of great strength. Opposed to them were about 6000 Americans, jaded and broken down by incessant marches and countermarches and toil, before the stronghold of Contreras and San Antonio. It is said that Santa Anna commanded in person at this place but left early in the action.

In this engagement some 2,000 prisoners were taken, among them several generals and men of distinction but the most important capture was the entire Foreign Battalion made up of deserters from our own army and commanded by the infamous Riley. These of course will be dealt with as they deserve. The whole number of generals taken is thirteen and three ex-Presidents. It is said as much ammunition has been taken as General Scott has used since he has been in Mexico. The fighting commenced on the 18th and ended on the 20th of August, at which time the following armistice was agreed upon.

The Armistice.

ART. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the U. States of America, and the United Mexican States within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner to be appointed by the Mexican Republic to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two Governments may be engaged in negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice and for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the meantime neither army shall

within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico commence any new fortification or military work of offence or defence, or do anything to enlarge or strengthen any existing fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same time. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under the flag of truce, bearing the correspondence of the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits shall, by the opposite party be kindly warned off or sent back to their own armies under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage, from the open country into the city of Mexico, from the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army, against a like number, having regard to a rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the Americans.

9. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico prior to the existing war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respective business or families therein, without delay or molestation.

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans according to the general and State constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered a just price shall be paid and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds shall be allowed to do so without any molestation, they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed, one by each party, who in case of disagreement shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their excellencies, the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty four hours, reckoning from the 6th hour of the 23d day of August, 1847.

A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.

A true copy of the original:

G. W. LAY, U. S. A.
Military Sec'y to the Gen'l-in-Chief.

KENTUCKY CHIVALRY.—The gallant Kentuckians are evincing their usual readiness to join their country's standard under the new requisition for two regiments from that State. The Governor has issued his proclamation for two companies from each Congressional district, and as soon as the call was known at Lexington, fifty young men were obtained in two hours. At Louisville a like promptness was displayed.

HOW MUCH IS A "HORSE POWER?"—We have heard this question asked a great many times. The Scientific American says, "what is generally considered as constituting a horse power is a power sufficient to raise one hundred and thirty pounds one hundred feet in one minute."

FROM CHIHUAHUA.—Intelligence to about the 20th of June has been received in St. Louis from Chihuahua. Everything was then quiet in that town. The citizens who fled on the approach of Col. Doniphan's army, and remained away during his stay there, were returning and resuming their accustomed pursuits. The American traders were employed in the sale of their goods, and it was observed that the Mexicans took unusual pains to testify their friendship for them, and their determination to protect them from attacks from any quarter.

It is said that Fanny Elssler has lost 800, 00 francs by the failure of a banker at Venice.